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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The House of Commons, in Committee of the Whole, passed clauses 9, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Home Rule bill; the closure was applied to the debate on clause 57 the Conservatives left the House in a body, but returned: action on most of the imancial clauses was deferred. === The Reichstag debated the Army bill on second reading, and passed by a vote of 198 to 187 the first article, fixing for two years the peace effective at 479,229 men. report that there were forty deaths from cholers in Alexandria, Egypt, is denied. === Hostilities have begun in Samoa between the forces of Malieton and Matania: Malieton has captured a

Domestic.-By a collision on the West Shore Railroad between a freight and an express car five people were killed outright and more than twenty injured, four of them fatally. === It is thought that the Local Directory will decide to nation are finding free expression, but we do close the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday hereafter. ==== Charles Dudley Warner spoke on criticism in America at the World's Fair Literary Congress. === The New-York baseball team was defeated at Cleveland, score 9 to 7; the Brooklyn team lost to St. Louis, score 4 to 1. = == Clarence Hobart defeated F. H. Hovey in the finals of the Saratoga tennis tournament; W. D. Larned won in the finals over E. L. Hall at Seabright.

City and Suburban.-The officers of the Russian huttan Beach. === Dr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer. the murderers, were indicted by the Grand Jury. = A death from yellow fever was found to have occurred on the steamer Ardangorm within sight of New-York: the steamer Red Sea arrived, with no sickness on board. === Hans S. Beattie was elected treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company. - The Rapid Transit Commissioners granted an extension of thirty days to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company in which to answer the Commission's proposition. - Winners at Monmouth Park Steve Estes, Sport, Hyderabad, Pickpocket, Chateau, Hammie. ==== A dinner and reception were given at Englewood in honor of William Walter = Frank Ellison was indicted for assan't in the first degree for his attack on William H. Henriques. == Stocks opened firm and closed irregular. Money was extremely easy, ruling at 6 per cent. Foreign exchanges were st

weak that imports of gold were reported. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clearing weather; slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday; Highest, 92 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 81 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The strength of the Government was tested in the Reichstag yesterday, when the first article of the Army bill passed on second reading by a vote of 198 to 187. A majority of eleven is larger than was boped for when the election returns came in. To all intents and purposes it insures the passage of the bill as a whole in substantially the shape in which it was rejected only a few weeks ago. Some concessions have been made, as, for example, to secure the support of the Anti-Semites, but they do not affect the general principles involved.

By the indictment of Frank Ellison yesterday a step was taken in the direction of punishing him as he deserves for the murderous assault which he recently committed on Mr. W. H. Henriques. It was a most cowardly and ruffianly assault, and it is only by good luck that Ellison is not now called on to answer a charge of murder. The penalty for assault in the first degree, with which he is charged must in his case be ten years in the State Prison. There is no doubt about the facts, no defence apparently is possible, and the trial ought to be one of the shortest ever held in our criminal courts.

The Manhattan Company asked for a sixty days' extension of time in order to consider the alternative proposition of June 21, and the Rapid Transit Commission has granted 50 per cent of the request. The company will accordingly have thirty days from July 10 to put in

extend their system they must positively decide to do so by the date named yesterday.

The fear that cholera might be brought across the ocean by the steamship Red Sea was happily dispelled by the arrival of that vessel last evening with her 800 immigrant passengers in the best of health. This is extremely reassuring. These people came from Bremen. where great pains were taken to make certain that they were in good sanitary condition. The value and effectiveness of thorough inspection and detention have been convincingly illustrated by the experience of the Red Sea. If disease can be banished from such a vessel. extemporized for immigrant business, as it were, there ought to be no trouble with steamships belonging to the regular lines.

Brooklyn is not the only city in this neighborhood whose officials have been carrying things with a high hand. Out in Paterson, N. J., a Grand Jury investigation has been going on since April, and the results are to be made known in court to-morrow. The long time occupied in the work of probing the misdoings of Freeholders and others is due to the labor of the Public Prosecutor in preparing indictments. Of course there are a good many men in Passaic County on the anxious seat just now, but in the months that have elapsed since the investigation was started any one under suspicion and conscious of guilt has had plenty of time to get out of the jurisdiction of the court.

A CONTINUAL SACRIFICE.

An epidemic of disasters prevails in the United States, and to expect that it will soon be checked requires a sanguine temperament. Only by a misuse of words can the swift succession of catastrophes which the newspapers have been recording for weeks past be called accidental. The latest of them is yesterday's wreck and slaughter on the West Shore Railroad. The westbound morning express, as it was rapidly approaching Newburg, ran on an open switch and dashed into a freight train which was standing in the yard. At least five lives were almost instantly sacrificed, and the number of persons seriously injured is large. The switch had not been tampered with by any supernatural agent of evil. It was open because some person had neglected his duty, and that person is responsible for the shocking consequences. Of course an investigation will be made. Investigations are always made in such cases, but how seldom do they establish any new guarantee of safety! How rarely has any individual been subjected to any severer penalty than loss of employment! The common welfare has demanded, not vindictively, but soberly, and, indeed, compassionately, that those on whom the blame ested should be compelled to bear a heavier burden than the mere consciousness of accountability; but in the vast majority of cases that has been the only punishment inflicted. The disaster at the National Capital occurred

because negligence, credulity and "Helmanism" were combined in the management of the Ford's Theatre building, but there seems to be little reason for supposing that those who were most at fault will be held to a rigid account. so the cold storage warehouse at the World's Fair was swiftly consumed, and many brave and faithful men were the victims, because it was a sham and a fraud. Grief and indignot hear that any one is likely to be punished tended by a statesman who has cultivated except the innocent and afflicted. The trolley railroads of Brooklyn are making a shocking and shameful record, but their managers seem to think that the main thing is to run their cars on schedule time. On numerous unwatched and unprotected crossings in the neighborhood | back. of New-York men and women have recently met agonizing deaths, but the crossings rewarships were welcomed at the City Hall and main unwatched and unprotected. Every day were entertained with an excursion around the a story is told of undeserved misery, and every harbor and a dinner at the Oriental Hotel, Man- day a record of criminal negligence is effaced from popular recollection by some new catas-

> trophe. Are the American people indifferent to human suffering? Is there an increasing tendency in this country to hold human life cheap; We can scarcely believe it. And yet if the reverse is true the fact is not discoverable in the circumstances and results of successive calamities.

COLORADO IS ANGRY. Colorado raves. Sulphurous and volcanic language from that State compels Eastern people to believe that the silver miners and smelters are unhappy. Possibly the words of the Governor and the most popular orator of that State may not represent correctly the feelings or the opinions of its best people. Yet the men who have known how to be elected to places of high honor and respectability in Colorado must be supposed to have some knowledge of the wishes and feelings of the people of that State. "Blood to the horses' bridles" is prosumably an absurd expression. The silver States do not seriously contemplate rebellion. This one State of New-York could put more men into the field, if it should ever be necessary, and sustain more men in armed conflict, than all the silver-producing States together. Pennsylvania need not be mentioned, nor Massachusetts, nor Ohio. Armed conflict between the silver producers and the rest of the Union is absurd, for the silver producers are not lunatics. They set forth their losses and grievances in strong words, but that there is any reason to expect bloodshed about the silver question the East is not ready to believe. Colorado and the other silver-producing States, in their formal protest adopted at the Denver convention, urge that their mines would all be closed unless silver should be maintained at about \$1.29 per ounce. Now, the world knows better. It knows that the production of silver increased beyond all expectation during the years 1891 and 1892, when the price was much below that figure. It knows that the mines, and the owners of shares in mines, claim to be able to produce silver at a cost not exceeding 40 cents per ounce. Stories of the mine-owners may be extravagant, it is quite true. But the world's production of silver, and the increased production throughout the world notwithstanding the decline in silver bullion, make Colorado claims altogether absurd. The plain truth is that some silver mines can make profits at the lowest price yet reached for silver bullion, while others cannot. Some would have to stop production, if the price should not rise, it may be admitted. The loss to individual mineowners, the loss to miners and to those depending upon them, is sincerely regretted, but the question is whether 67,000,000 Americans should suffer, or a small fraction of the 2,000. 000 people who live in silver-producing States. Granting that all the agriculture and manufactures and other interests of those States

realize a fair profit.

There is no disposition in the East to do injustice to silver producers. The Eastern States have political "pulls." do not merely believe, they absolutely know, that the unlimited coinage of silver would be price at 30 or 40 pence per ounce would not be fatal to all the business of the silver States, miners.

THE DOOR SAFE.

A long step has been taken toward the restoration of confidence. Doubt remains as to whether Mr. Cleveland's "object-lesson" Congress will repeal the Silver Purchase act. and of course there will still linger, even after that devoutly wished consummation has been reached, a question in the minds of many whether this Congress will not take the bit in its teeth, and, by undertaking to carry out all the declarations of the Chicago platform. and all the promises made to Mugwamps and Bourbons, Civil Service Reformers and spoilsmen, free-silver men and honest-money men, tariff men and Free Traders, law-abiding citizens and Anarchists, Monopolists and Anti-Monopolists, and all the riffraff that came to the help of the Democracy in the last election, so tangle up everything that the average man will not know where he is "at" or whether he is afoot or horseback. Questions of that sort will continue to distarb the people so long as the political agglomeration now in control continues to rattle round in official place. But let us take great comfort in one thing that seems assured; one fact that will go far toward restoring confidence in free institutions and convincing the effete monarchies of the Old World that whatever else happens there will be no "monkeying" with the door of the House of Representatives.

'Iceman' Turner will be Doorkeeper, There has been some talk about a statesman named Conkley-a resident of this town whose barroom we do not know the whereabouts ofbeing a candidate for this important place. Rumors to that effect, which no doubt exaggerated his importance, have cozed out and possibly leaked into foreign countries, where they may have affected the money market and the price of American securities. With the Governor of Colorado getting ready to ride in blood up to the horses' bridles, and the "Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies" in a state of eruption compared to which Mauna Loa is the merest parler match, the feeling among foreign nations which hold our securities would naturally be one of profound anxiety about the lower house of Congress and the door into it. To make an obscure person like Conkley Doorkeeper in a crisis like this would be to put all things at risk. With such a man as Conkley tending door, Governor Waite might at any moment invade the House of Representatives on horseback and proceed to disport himself in blood up to the bridle. With him might come the "Red-Headed Rooster" in the condition known as "full as a goat" prepared to "fire the Ephesian dome," or do any other of the many desperate things which suggest themselves to men who bristle all over with a rapid-firing and death-dealing vocabulary.

Richard Croker has not failed to grasp the situation. Appreciating its ticklishness and the importance of restoring confidence at home and abroad by the assurance that whatever else happens, the door of this Congress will be coolness in the ice business, and is possessed of the nerve to collect ice bills, he has directed Conkley, whom he seems to know, to withdraw and ordered the election of "Iceman" Turner. With Turner at the door confidence will come

MAYOR BOODY'S TENGEANCE.

Boody and the Board of Aldermen, will not do any harm. Ordinarily, it is a safe generalization that publicity promotes the ends of good government; but in this instance a most dangerous precedent would be established by the disclosure of the proceedings of the Grand Jury room. But what assurance can the Brooklyn press have that publicity, which it considers highly advantageous, will be secured by the granting of Mayor Boody's application to Judge Moore? The Mayor does not ask for the publication of the minutes. What he desires is to be placed in possession of evidence which he has presumed to pronounce "perjured." although he has not read a line of it. If he can obtain it he can do what he likes He can either introduce such portions as he chooses in a public statement and suppress what remains, or he can hand it over to his lawyers for use in criminal proceedings against those whom he has accused of wilful perjury. What warrant is there for supposing that the public will have the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

It is plain from Mayor Boody's application to the court that publicity is not what he to him in order that he may obtain the names of witnesses "upon whose false and perjured testimony said presentment was based, to the end that he may take proceedings for their apprehension and punishment." He assumes that "it is in the public interest that any such false and perjured evidence should be disclosed, to the end that the perjurer may be indicted and punished." Disclosed to whom? To Mayor Boody and his counsel? And for what purpose? In order that they may prosecute the witnesses, who gave their testimony under safeguards and assurances of secrecy and inviolability. If the application be granted, the work of the Grand Jury will be effectually discredited, and the witnesses will be turned over to the tender mercies of courts which are controlled by Mayor Boody's political masters and associates. Will the Brooklyn press say that the ends of public justice and morality will be promoted by so infamous and

revolutionary a procedure? Let us consider what would be the practical operation of a precedent exposing Grand Jurors and witnesses to the vengeance of officials whose misconduct they condemn. Here is a Grand Jury which, after investigating the grant of railway franchises, declared that the Mayor and the Aldermen ought to have been indicted, but they were not allowed to do so owing to the District-Attorney's interpretation of the statutes, and consequently could only emphatically condemn their misconduct. Mayor Boody, if he obtains names and testimony, will attempt to have the witnesses indicted for perjury, and in a general way to make it " very hot" for everybody who has been testifying

case against witnesses in courts where they

It simply comes to this: The Grand Jury with its established methods of secret investifatal to their industry and their commerce. gation, by which witnesses are protected and with that question, but he declined to answer it. The restriction of silver production so far as screened from observation, is the last strongmay be necessary in order to maintain the hold of good government in Brooklyn, and a attend the Chicago Fair. But an impression precorrupt and unscrupulous Ring, whose power vails that he did so for reasons not unconnected is absolute everywhere else, is conspiring to nor to the great majority of mine-owners and undermine it. Judge Moore will assume a very serious responsibility if he grants the Mayor's application. He will sanction a precedent which must inevitably paralyze Grand Jury action in future, intimidate and silence honest witnesses, and license the rascals of the town to punish anybody who ventures to tell the truth about them. If the application be granted, public indignation meetings should be immediately held.

> FOREST PRESERVATION IN PENNSYLVANIA Pennsylvania is confronted with the problem with which our own State has been wrestling for several years-the problem of forest preservation. The Pennsylvania State Forest Association has done much good service-inducing the Keystone woodmen to spare a large number of trees and arousing the general public to the necessity of instituting prompt measures for the preservation of the forests which remain and for the growing of new ones. Other organizations have been useful along the same lines, while the annual Arbor Day relebrations have at least served to impress upon the rising generation of Pennsylvania that about the worst use one can put a forest to-a forest in the midst of civilization-is to cut it down. But the combined efforts of these public-spirited agencies have not brought on anything approaching a radical reform. Realizing this, the State has gone to work, as New-York has, to see what it can accomplish by means of a Forestry Commis-

sion. In commenting upon the appointment of this Commission "The Philadelphia Times" directs attention to several hard facts which may well stimulate the members of that body to make a thorough investigation, to the end that the necessary remedies may be applied without 'The Times" reports that in the counties of Schuyler, Luzerne, Lackawanna Carbon the timber long since disappeared from the mountains, having been converted into supports for the mines. In other sections of the State the despoliation has been so widespread, "The Times" asserts, as to cause alarm even among the residents of the territory covered. For the first time this year the city of Lock Haven, once a thriving centre of the lumber interest, finds itself with a scant supply of logs for its mills, and, in fact, the great boom is practically clesed." After showing that another lumber centre, Williamsport, has been reduced to the condition of Lock Haven. The Times" makes this statement and utters this warning:

Investization will introduce facts to the comhowing that Pennsylvania's once inexhaustible supply of timber has really such a tiding as a limit, and that the time has come to save the pine and hemilock wherever the course of salvation can be judiciously pursued. Only as fur back as the year 1874, when pursued. Only as far back as the year 1874, when John E. Dubois penetrated the wilderness from Drift-wood along Bennett's Branch to the Sondy Lick, he found fifty miles of close growth in pine and hemlock as straight as an arrow. To day there is hardly a stek left worth cutting, and his claim that the timber dretch was inexhaustible comes as a warning cry

All this has a familiar sound to New-Yorkers. We've "been there," as the phrase is. We are well aware what the selfishness of man is capable of when it comes to trees. Your average tree-cutter is a veritable iconoclast: he destroys but scorns to replace-as the history of the Adirondacks abundantly testifies, The Pennsylvania Commission will find it to its advantage to examine recent legislation in New-York in the int-rest of forests. Governor The astonishing plea is made by the Brook- Flower in his last annual message well said lyn press that the publication of the minutes that the preservation of its forests and the of the Grand Jury, which censured Mayor consequent protection of its watercourses had become the established policy of the State. The Pennsylvania Commission will find that, although we have not yet succeeded in putting such a policy in force so as to afford the forests the protection to which they are entitled, we have made considerable progress in that direction.

Buffalo is the first city to follow the example of Brooklyn. It has arranged for the celebration of Buffalo Day at the World's Fair. The date fixed is August 23. The details of the celebration have not been completed, but elaborate exercises, in which the Mayor and other prominent Buffalonians will take part, will probably be held in the New-York State Building. How soon are the other with it. He will not be under obligation to cities to fall in line and celebrate special days publish it line upon line and without omissions. at Chicago? There are twenty-eight cities in the United States with more than 100,000 inhabitants each, and we have no doubt that the Fair managers will welcome overtures from all of them. In particular, when is New-York City Day to be observed?

The public owes the State Railroad Commission hearty thanks for the circular which the Commission has addressed to the trolley railroad companies. If the suggestions of the circular are followed many a life will be saved which wants. Vengeance is his motive. He has otherwise might be sacrificed. The suggestions asked the court to turn over these minutes relate to the employment of the necessary gates and guards, and it is to be assumed that they will be complied with.

> Another fatal accident has occurred at an unprotected grade-crossing in New-Jersey, the second accident of the kind at this crossing within a short time. Warnings of the danger from this source come with alarming frequency from that State, but they seem to produce no effect upon the authorities. Something has been done to remove the danger, but it has been the result of voluntary action by the companies as a rule, sometimes, too, in the face of official opposition, as in the case of the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in Jersey City. It is a source of great satisfaction to a host of travellers that the exceedingly dangerous crossing at grade of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Central roads at Elizabeth has been removed by the lifting of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Company. through the State generally grade-crossings of railways and highways abound, and in few cases are flazmen employed or any warning given to travellers on foot or in wheeled vehicles. It is high time that some energetic action should be taken to bring about a separation of grades, or at least to provide adequate protection at these

It looks as though the new liquor law were going to give the law practice of South Carolina a great boom.

Six sanitary inspectors have been appointed by the New-York State Board of Health, and assigned to districts embracing from six to twelve counties each. They are expected to visit all cities and villages in their respective districts, and to examine and report apon their sanitary condition, and also to observe the characmuch the Commission has treated the company with distinguished consideration. The Manhattan people have enjoyed too much consideration hitherto. It is time for them to toe the

mark, and to understand that if they want to figure which will enable the other mines to call for the minutes, and after prying into the proper care will keep an inspector busy early for leisure.

Why did Alexander C. Eustace, of Elmira, resign from the Democratic State Committee? The Elmira Advertiser" sent a reporter to him Perhaps he resigned in order to have leisure to with a desire to help smash the Hill-Murphy-Flower machine.

They are moving in the right direction in the Northwest. A dispatch on Tuesday stated that the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul had, by a unanimous vote, adopted resolutions calling a convention of commercial bodies in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri to demand the unconditional repeal of the bullion-purchase clause of the Sherman Silver law. There is no better way than this to secure an authoritative declaration of popular sentiment, and to bring a salutary pressure to bear on Congress. It is to be hoped that the business men of the States mentioned will take special pains to be well repreented at the proposed convention.

The widow of the late Captain James Sheppord Thorntols, the executive officer of the Kearsarge during he fight with the Alabama, is to build a fine memorial his hence in Merrimack, N. H. Captain Thornton is a lineal descendant of Matthew Thorston, one the signers of the Declaration of Independence from w-Hampshire.

German American admirers of Bismarck in San Francisco sent him, on his last birthday, an album of photographs of California scenes, in a redwood box, ornamented with silver. He has written to them a ornamented with silver, grateful autograph letter.

An important geological expedition to Mount Shasta has just been made by Dr. James Perrin Smith, assist ant professor of palacontology at Leland Stanford, jr., University, assisted by five students connected with that institution. Ecveral specimens of fossils with that institution, the control of the control of the entire region was gathered, which will be displayed in the University museum.

General S. M. Donkhovsky, the new Governor-General of Siberia, is in Chicago. General Donkhovsky is on his way to Siberia, where he will on his arrival at nesume his duties.

General Wade Hampton, United States Railroad Commissioner, has returned to Washington after his long tour of inspection upon the Pacific railroads, during which he travelled 10,000 miles. He speaks of the new South Carolina liquor law as an "outrage," and a harm to the State.

One of the few survivors of the first relief of Luckfebuson, who during the great Indian mutiny, commanded a squadron of native cavalry and took part in all the engagements between Cawapore and Lucknow on the way to the relief of the beleaguered garrinow on the way to the relief of the beleaguered garri-son. At Almabagh he rendered invaluable service, for when a gan, well planted on the road and served by the trained artiflerymen of the Onde farce, was making havee in his ranks he charged it with only twenty of his troopers without waiting for orders, "sabring the gumers there," and carrying the post-tion. The campaige, however, left him with shattered health and he was compelled to retire on half pay at the conclusion of the mutiny. In Windham County, Connecticut, lives Hulitt Haze-

well, who for twenty-five years has made his home among the branches of an unclent chestnut tree on farm owned by him. He has the reputation of being well off, and his residence in the treetop is the result of a bet made in 1808 that Horatic Seymour would be elected President. Hazewell's house rests in the forks of several large limbs about twenty feet from the ground, and is as well built as if it had been intended to stand on the ground. The eccentric eccupant has made friends with the birds and squirries of the neighborhood, and in summer they go in and out of the tree-dwelling at will.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In England 130,000 velocipedes are turned out anaually. In France, where they used to laugh at the n, there are now 300,000 proprietary wheelmen, and perhaps as many more who hire wheels.

Gwendolen, another Boston maiden of seven, who Gendoon on a farm in her life, has gone at last this summer to visit some country relatives.

The other day while she and the family were at dinner a pet lamb approached the open door and ban-ed leadly and repeatedly.

"Mamma," exclaimed Gwendolen, "who's that hellering 'rags, rags' out there'"—(Boston Transcript.

The latest improvement in bleycles is to dispense That is all well enough, but a big ortune is assuredly in store for the man who in-

It Often Happens.-I hear that the literary club

A Missouri farmer named Goodin recently stumbled conjurer's incantation in an old book, and decided to give it to his infant son as a middle name The boy is therefore loaded down with the following name: William O. Honoriticabilitudenitico Goodin. Can't Help Themselves .- He-If there is anything

detest It's a flirty woman, she-Humph; Why not a flirty man? He-Ch well, a man has some excuse. We are so attractive, you know.—(New-York Weekly

The usual number of "expert swimmers" are geting drowned this season, through their foolish bravado, in most cases. BOOH.

(Read at the Literary Congress to Chicago yesterday, Children's Day.)

On afternoons, when baby boy has had a splendid And sits, like any monarch on his throne, in nurse's lap
In this peculiar wise I hold my 'kerchief to my face.
And cautiously and quietly I move about the place.
Then, with a cry, I suddenly expose my face to view.
And you should hear him laugh and crow when I say

sometimes that rascal tries to make believe that he is scared.
And, really, when I first began, he stared, and stared, and stared:
And then his under lip came out and further out

came, and the nurse agreed it was a "cruel Shatne"— But now what does that same wee toddling, lisping haby do But laugh and kick his little heels when I say "Book!" He laughs and kicks his little heels in rapturous glee,

and then, In shrill, despotle treble bids him "do it all aden!" And I of course, I do it; for, as his progenitor, It is such pretty, pleasant play as this that I am for! And it is, ob, such fun; and I am sure that I shall The time when we are both too old to play the game of "book!" —(Eugene Field.

Says the Rev. Dr. Cuyler: "There used to be a sharp story told of a stingy millionaire in New-York who was solicited to contribute toward rearing a statue to Washington. The miser refused with Washington always in my heart. Well,' replied the indignant sollcitor, 'I don't believe the father of bis country ever got into such a tight

place as that.' This story occurs to me when I hear

certain professors of religion complain that they do

not enjoy their religion'; they have not enough of

it to enjoy." The Arts of City Beaus.—Mrs. Backwoods (taking in the Fair)—Marla, child: Come out of this picture gallery instantly!

Marla.—Why, n.a.! What's wrong!

Mrs. Backwoods—Sakes alive! I've just seen a sign that called this the palace of beaux arts. I knew we'd run against sone of those artful city fellers before we got through with it, but I didn't dream they advertised it so brazen like.—(Chicage Record.

"The Buffalo Courier" talks good sense when it

says: "The florist who makes sea-serpents and pugliists and sun-dials out of flowers does not cause my indifferent person to admire their beauty; rather he distracts attention from their delicacy of form and color to the effect of the mass. Flowers and foliage were never intended to be made into sun-dials and globes. Bandreds of other materials lend themselves. more readily to such a purpose, while their position In the economy of nature is far different,"

The difficulty experienced by foreigners in grasping the point of an American joke was amazingly shown a few mights ago at one of the seashore resorts, one of the gentlemen of a party perpetrated the old story of the ancient bright who suddenly experienced a pain and then asked it any one could tell him what time of day it was when this tearful incident beful his kinghtship. The answer—in the middle of the kinght—was immensely enjoyed by a French girl presented.

THE LIEDERKBANZ IN BUFFALO.

HEARTY AND ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL PILGRIMS

Buffalo, July 13 (Special).—Generous and cornel as were all the receptions accorded to the Liebs-kranz travellers in the Western cities visited in the course of the last two weeks, they were quite put in the shade by the entertainment enjoyed today in Buffalo. Here the New-Yorkers were the guests of the Orpheus Society, with whose active members they had fraternized in Cleveland on Wednesday, they had fraternized in Cherry friendship between There has long existed a warm friendship between There has long existed a warm friendship between the two organizations, and it was known that the Orphens would do its best to make the brief stay of its visitors pleasant, but nobody expected so claborate an affair as had been planned by the Committee of Reception. This committee, composed at passive members only, since nearly all the acus members were in Cleveland, seemed determined to interest the whole city in the visit of the New Yorkers. Being all men of prominence in business circles, they succeeded. Main-st. was gay with facand festoons, a feature of the Welcome which was a unexpected that the visitors were for a long time louth to believe that the distinction was designed to

About fifty members of the Orpheus, headed by J. Adam Lantz, Matthias Robr, F. C. M. Lantz, V Lantz, Jacob Davis, Andrew Erunn, Alexander Hacckel and ex-Judge Lewis, met the travellers at the railway station when their special train arrived from Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock. The ladies were put in carriages and sent to the Tifft House, while men formed in procession and marched to the hotel behind the Committee on Reception and a brass band. After dinner, in spite of the rain there was the usual carriage drive through the beautiful portion of the city, in the course of which the gentlemen stopped at the Buffalo Club, where they were most hospitably entertained by George Bleistein, president of "The Courier" Company. In the large billiard-room of the club the singers gave expression to their fedings of delight in several songs. Hubert cilis called for cheers for the generous host of the occasion, and there was the usual exchange of couriesis and compliments, Commissioner Wable following Mr. Bletstein.

Bleistein. After dinner there was a "commers" in the club-rooms of the Orpheus at the Music Hall, which is the absence of the president of the club, was presided over by Dr. Gaerther and William Lantz. Speeches and song, the rubbing of salamanders and the usual ceremonies of a German festive gathering filed the evening, Mr. Cillis being the official spokesman for the Liederistanz.

"OLLIE" TEALE'S TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

HIS ANTI-TREATING MOVEMENT IS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS, HE SAYS.

Every one knows how hot and uncomfortable it was vesterday. It was weather that caused the fragrant foliage of the mint-julep to breathe eloquence, and made the silver sheen of a "fizz" seem as precious gold. Yet, while the summer daink invitingly filtured its victims to ruin, Oliver Summer Teali sat in his office and discoursed upon the progress making in his "anti-treating" movement. Coolly dressed and locking cool, there was no indication about the crusader that other suffering mortals, pining for a smash" or a "cobbler," could ever meet his pity, and the rosy-cheeked typewriters who lent their beauty to the scene were, in their soft, light dresses, in perfect harmony with reform. "I am greatly encouraged by my work," cried Mr.

Teall, as he handed out a cigar. "We have had this anti-treating movement under way for only three weeks, and each week has witnessed a doubling and more of the signatures to the pledge, compared with the previous week. In the week ended June 27 the signatures numbered nineteen; in the week ended July 4 they numbered forty, and for the week ended July 11 the signatures numbered eighty-nine, a total of 14s for the three weeks. When the printed pledges were received from the printers, fourteen were found to have been signed by the men working in the printing office. About 10 per cent of the signatures so far received are those of clubmen of New-York. The femander of the signatures came from men in all walks of life, and if the same general proportion can be kept up to the end the effectiveness of the pledge will be very much enhanced. Since the movement was started in this city people all over the country hare interested themselves in the work, and have starfed branches in their own homes.

Mr. Teali rend a list of thirty-one branches, from (neida, N. Y., to New-Orleans, La., and West Hobokea, N. J. He also presented a long list of letters from nany persons, warmly commending the anti-treating pledge.

"We are doing only preparatory work this sumweeks, and each week has witnessed a doubling and

we are doing only preparatory work this sum-mer," said Mr. Teall, "but when the boys get home from their vacations we will make a vigorous cam-

· INTEREST IN THE NEW COMET. PROFESSOR WIGGINS, OF OTTAWA, EXPECTS

ANOTHER ONE SOON. The new cemet has aroused more than usual interest

among astronomers, because of the suddenness with which it appeared. Professor John K. Rees, of Columbia College, who is spending his vacction in vents a bicycle that can be operated without pedals. Cooperstown, N. Y., saw the comet with an ordinary pair of field glasses on Monday night. He immediately wrote to Professor Harold Jacoby, of Columbia College, his and said that the new comet was n "very fine object" quite a lion of liminans on an ass of poem.

es, they kept it up till they made an ass of through the great telescope in the Columbia. through the great telescope in the Columbia observa-Professor Wiggins, of Ottawa, says that he expects

an unusually brilliant comet in the northern sky in a ew weeks. He has been watching for it some weeks. It is the large variable star seen by Cornellus Gemma in 1570, in the constellation of Cassiopeia, and its reappearance is about due. This star is known as the Star of Bethlehem, but in 1864 Professor Wiggins announced that it was only a large comet at its perihelion, when its tall surrounded it and gave it the perihelion, when its tail surrounded it and gave it the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. On the night of July 8 he saw for a few minutes, between clouds and near the pole of the heavens, a star of the sixth magnitude moving rapidly toward the sun. He pronounced this to be a comet which is seeking a nearer perihelion than in 1570, and on its return from the sun it will be very brilliant. It is now probably below the horizon. As Professor Wigning the sun is the sun in the sun in the sun is the sun in t

AN EARLY VIEW OF THE NEW COMET. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The earliest observation of the new comet which I have seen recorded is that made at salt Lake City at 11 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, July 9. It may be of scientific interest if announced that th may be of scientific interest if announced case the comet was planify seen, without a glass, about o'clock on the same evening at North Long Branch by myself and several others whose attention was alled to it. The sky at the time was unusually clear.

New-York, July 13, 1803.

A HOT DAY AT THE STATE CAMP.

THE MEN GO THROUGH ALL THE EXERCISES IN SPITE OF THE HIGH TEMPERATURE.

Peckskill, N. Y., July 13 .- The men at the State Camp spent a rather uncomfortable day, owing to the intense heat. Despite this, however, they wen through all the movements prescribed with promptness which won praise from the officers. A ther mometer on the parade ground registered 96 degrees. Colonel Dowd took the sunset parade to-night. There was a large gathering of visitors. Four men were obliged to drop from the ranks, having been overheated, but all quickly recovered. Captain Demay heated, but all quickly recovered. Captain Denny was officer of the day. Many military men are expected to visit the camp to morrow to witness the sham battle. The 10th Battalion still leads in the drill schedule, having completed all the prescribed drills, but they still have work to do. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch intends to take the men up in the valley and let them try the extended order on such ground as they would have to move over in actual engagement. There are hills, valley streams and underbrush in the valley, and the drill will resemble a regular battle. The 12th Regiment, however, will remain in camp and finish up the schedule. The regiment is doing good work and the officers have reason to feel proud of their men.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It is announced that Mrs. Langtry will make a tour in this country next season, beginning in New-York in Octo-

If the receivers of the New-York Concert Company can get the necessary permission they will let the Casino for twelve weeks, beginning September 1, at \$865 a week, to H. W. Roseborn, for the production of "The Rainmakers of Syria," a comic opera with music by Rudolph Aronson and book by Sydney Rosenfeld. It has been promised from time to time for two or three years. Miss Della Fox returned to the cast of "Panjandrum"

at the Broadway Theatre last night. B. D. Stevens, the manager of Mr. Hopper's company, is now sick and has cone out of town for a week's rest. It is reported that James W. Morrissey is to manage

the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington-ave., near Forty-second-st., where the recent Press Club Fair was held. place of autusement. Percy Gaunt, the leader of the orchestra at the Madison

Square Theatre, is to compose the music for "Deimonice's at Six," in which Miss Marie Jansen is to star next sea-

"Steve" Brotie is to make an effort on the stage pext season. He has a play by R. N. Stevens, of Philicalled "On the Bowery." It is a sensational me